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In the Fire of the Heart, by RALPH WALDO TRINE. McClure, Phillips & Co. New York, 1906. pp. 336.

This book seems to be written in the author's best style and tells us how time deals with nations, describes governments, great place movements, public utilities, labor, the agencies for attaining the greatest good, and finally the best chapter of all, the life of the higher ideals and power.

Das Wesen des Menschlichen Seelen- und Geisteslebens, als Grundriss einer Philosophie des Denkens, von BERTHOLD KERN. Hirschwald, Berlin, 1907. pp. 434.

This physician develops a somewhat unique system of philosophy in eight chapters which discuss the following topics. The problem of the soul and the methods of studying it; the foundation and the essence of knowledge; the life of the will; the identity of the soul and body; logical thought and knowledge; noetic thought, life and development; the unity of the psycho-spiritual processes of sensation, feeling, will and thought; spiritual freedom and ethics.

Der Mechanismus des Denkens, von HENDRICK DE VRIES. Mit 5 Textabbildungen. Hager, 1907. pp. 64.

After twenty years of careful study and reflection, the writer reached the conclusion that the essence of thought can be understood, and the old idea that we never can know what it is, is all wrong. Beginning with memory, the writer gives us a diagram of how he conceives it to have been represented in the mechanism of the optic lobes. He then describes the nature of the simple and the complex idea and then comes to the will, the processes of which he represents in a very complex and yet intelligible series of diagrams. Consciousness is evolved from speech and his theory on this topic is expanded into great complexity, taking its point of departure from the current schematisms concerning aphasia. In the supplement, he discusses the centre of the first and second optic word image. Whatever else may be said of his conclusions, a few of them are certainly most stimulating, original and ingenious. Of course, in presenting such views, the writer goes far beyond the standpoint to which he is logically compelled by facts.

Social and Ethical Interpretations in Mental Development, a study of social psychology. By JAMES MARK BALDWIN. 4th ed. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1906. pp. 606.

This fourth edition is not materially altered, the changes being chiefly additions of literary references and notes. The third edition brought the work into practically its final shape. The author's genetic logic is closely related to this book in that it seeks to trace the meaning of consciousness. The result is summed up in the phrase "the individual is a social outcome in a social unit and knowledge is common property and not a private possession." This thesis to the author's mind destroys the epistemological atomism and subjectivism of individualistic theories of knowledge making personal logical thought an outcome and not a unit, just as the first of these truths destroys individualistic theories of state and society.

Growth and Education, by JOHN MASON TYLER. Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston, 1907. pp. 294.

The author has collected here much matter concerning the growth of different organs and systems which are scattered through medical journals or are published in separate monographs. He assumes growth to be more important than learning. Balance of organs is

important, and right physical, mental and moral habits. The author is a great believer in the educational value of the old New England farm. A general idea of the scope of this book may be presented by the topics of the chapters which are as follows: Present needs in Education, Man in the Light of Evolution, Hints from Embryology, Growth in Weight and Height in the Neuro-muscular System and the Visceral Organs, Mortality and Morbidity, Constitution and Periods of Life, The First Three Years, The Kindergarten Period, In the Grammar Grades, In the High School, Physical Training, Play and Gymnastics, Manual Training. As a whole, the book is a rare and very valuable combination of the results of science and of robust common sense. It is a book which ought to be accessible to every teacher of all grades. The title of it gives only a faint indication of its range and scope.

Vybrané stati pedopsychologické a pedagogické. G. S. HALL. Se svolením auctororum preložil Mauer. úvodem provází. Prof. Dr. Frant. Čáda. Praha, 1906. pp. 199.

Selected paido-psychological papers, translated into Czech with permission of the author (Dr. G. Stanley Hall). Introduction by Dr. Frantisek Čada. Prague, 1906. Contents:

Introduction, Dr. G. Stanley Hall and His Activities. 1. Notes on the Study of Infants. (From *Ped. Sem.*, June, 1901, Vol. 1, pp. 127-138.) 2. Some Aspects of the Early Sense of Self. (From *Am. Jour. of Psy.*, April, 1898, Vol. 9, pp. 351-359.) 3. Contents of Children's Minds on Entering School. (From *Ped. Sem.*, June, 1891, Vol. 1, pp. 139-173.) 4. Moral and Religious Training of Children. (From *Princeton Rev.*, Jan., 1882, Vol. 10, pp. 26-48.) 5. The Love and Study of Nature a Part of Education. (From *Rep. of State Board of Ag. of Mass.*, 1898, pp. 134-154.) 6. Children's Lies. (From *Ped. Sem.*, June, 1891, Vol. 1, pp. 211-218.) 7. The Ideal School as Based on Child Study. (From *Forum*, Sept., 1901, Vol. 32, pp. 24-29.)

This volume consists of a translation and epitome of seven of the psycho-pedagogic papers of G. Stanley Hall which have been translated into Bohemian by Professor Dr. F. Čáda. The whole is prefaced by a sketch of the life of Dr. Hall. This much we gather from a kind note of Dr. Čáda, but we are unable to say more of the book.

Symmetrie und Gleichgewicht. Ausstellung in Königl. Württ. Landesgewerbemuseum, Stuttgart, 1906. Katalog, im Auftrage der Königl. Zentralstelle für Gewerbe und Handel, von GUSTAV E. PAZAUER. Stuttgart, 1906. pp. 160+16.

This unique little book first discusses the etymology and the idea of symmetry and equilibrium in art. The author then shows their precursive forms in nature and then passes to some details of symmetry in dress, arms, heraldry, art, handiwork, and shows the different treatment of symmetry in the conservative and oppositional styles. A number of illustrations show the extremes both of symmetry and of glaring departures from it. The book as a whole is designed as a supplemental guide-book through the royal exposition of the museum in Stuttgart.

Handbuch der Kunstgeschichte von ANTON SPRINGER. V. Das 19. Jahrhundert, Dritte Auflage, bearbeitet und ergänzt von Max Osborn. B. A. Seeman, Leipzig, 1900. pp. 452.

This new volume of the third edition with its 490 cuts and twenty-three colored plates constitutes one of the best of the series which as a whole is distinctly the best we have in its field. To set forth the history of art in recent years is a tremendous task, especially if one re-